

Sinisa Curic, Batti Filippi, Manuel Fuentes, Baudouin Raoult Data and Services Section



GRIB_API

Overview

- Existing libraries
- Existing Usage implications
- Presentation of the API
- Reading GRIB
- Writing GRIB
- Associated tools
- Status Conclusion

• GRIB 1 :

→ WGRIB – DEGRIB (unpack only) – EMOSLIB (GRIBEX) – GRIB_API

• GRIB2 :

→ WGRIB2 – DEGRIB (unpack only) - GRIB_API



- Current Data Library Usage -





- Limitation with current usage / library design.
 - Programs access data via unpacked "sections", represented as arrays of values.
 - A change or upgrade in the format definition (new local definition, new template..) implies a complicated process, a typical library version lifecycle is :
 - 1. Implementation of the change
 - 2. Compilation
 - 3. Testing
 - 4. Installation / distribution
 - 5. Re-link all the library dependant programs !



- Implications of current usage / library design.
 - Very short lifecycle for libraries versions (average 5 month in ECMWF, 40 different releases installed).
 - Release/implementation process is very time consuming, and heavy for users
 - Programs using the library are very tight with the data file format used.
 - → GRIB edition 1 limitations (message size, expressiveness)

16 November 2005 – 10th workshop on Meteorological Operational Systems



GRIB Implications for GRIB2

- GRIB2 is an answer to the increase in complexity in data design, based on template to be easily extended.
- Expect many extensions during the lifetime of the format, lifecycles will be shorter.
- There will be more and different "sections", client software will require a major rewriting because they are tight to the GRIB1 format.
- Coexistence of two edition
 - Different units
 - Different data layout



GRIB Implications for GRIB2

- Main problems with current usage :
 - → Current interfaces are too tight to the GRIB format.
 - Libraries lifecycles are too heavy to handle and too short.
 - → Coexistence of two editions :
 - In the archives
 - In the applications



Proposed Data Library Usage -





- Genericity of the interface :
 - → All messages referred via a "grib_handle" ex :
 - FILE* f = fopen("sample.grib","r");
 - grib_handle* g = grib_new_from_file(NULL,f);
 - grib_handle* g = grib_new_from_message(NULL,message,size);
 - Nothing is ever expanded internally, the binary message is the only reference.
 - ➔ It is possible to open as many handle as memory permits.



- Genericity of the interface :
 - → All values referred via a "key" like in a database: ex :
 - long x;
 - grib_get_long(g,"step",&x);
 - The "atomic" element is not the section but a value referred with a character "key".
 - When a GRIB message is parsed, a set of keys is available to the client to retrieve the data.
 - Handling GRIB 1 and GRIB 2 can be transparent, providing the fact that the keys are the same.



- Lighter changes in implementation :
 - Knowledge of the file format is external to the API, contained in ASCII "Definition Files"
 - The library contains all functions to create a set of "key/values"
 - There is no need to "re-link" or to recompile when a new template or local definition is available. A typical change in file format implies :
 - 1. Writing the definition file
 - 2. Testing the definition file
 - 3. Install the definition file (copy in the right directory)



• Sample Definition File :

```
# SECTION 7, DATA SECTION
# Octets 1-4 : Length of section in octets
# (nn)
```

length[4] sectionLength ;

Octet 5 : Number of section

unsigned[1] sectionNumber;

Octets 6-nn : Data in a format described by Data Template 7.x, # where x is the Data Representation Template number given in # octets 10-11 of Section 5

template dataValues

"grib2/template.7.[dataRepresentationTemplateNumber].def";



Sample Definition File : GRIB 1

```
codetable[1] indicatorOfTypeOfLevel 'grib1/3.table';
if(indicatorOfTypeOfLevel == 100 or
indicatorOfTypeOfLevel == 160)
{
    unsigned[2] level;
    export levelist(level, mars);
}
else
{
    unsigned[1] topLevel;
    unsigned[1] bottomLevel;
    export levelist(topLevel, mars);
}
```

Sample codetable File

1 od Operational archive
2 rd Research department
3 er REANALYSE
4 cs ECSN
5 e4 REANALYSE40
6 dm DEMETER



• Sample Definition File : date in GRIB 1

```
unsigned[1] yearOfCentury ;
unsigned[1] month ;
unsigned[1] day;
...
unsigned[1] century ;
```

meta date gldate(century,yearOfCentury,month,day);

• Sample Definition File : date in GRIB 2

```
unsigned[2] year ;
unsigned[1] month ;
unsigned[1] day ;
```

meta date g2date(year,month,day);



GRIB 3 sort of keys

Names defined as in the WMO documentation

Shape of the earth = shapeOfTheEarth

Edition dependent, returned as coded (GRIB unit)

Names that represents higher level concepts

→date

Should exist in both editions

Returned in edition independent units (e.g. latitude in degrees)

Names specific to ECMWF work practices

⇒step

→class

→...



Example – getting the values in GRIB 1

include <grib_api.h>

```
main(){
  FILE* f = fopen("sample.gribl","r");
  grib_handle* g = grib_new_from_file(NULL,f);
  double values* = NULL;
  int ret = 0;
  size_t values_length = 0;
  grib_get_size(g,"values",&values_length );
  values = malloc(values_length*sizeof(values));
```

ret = grib_get_double_array(g,"values", values,values_length);

```
if( ret == GRIB_SUCCESS){
  printf("got the values !!!!")
}
fclose(f);
free(values);
grib_handle_delete(g);
```

Example - getting the values in GRIB 2

include <grib_api.h>

```
main(){
  FILE* f = fopen("sample.grib2","r");
  grib_handle* g = grib_new_from_file(NULL,f);
  double values* = NULL;
  int ret = 0;
  size_t values_length = 0;
  grib_get_size(g,"values",&values_length );
  values = malloc(values_length*sizeof(values));
```

ret = grib_get_double_array(g,"values", values,values_length);

```
if( ret == GRIB_SUCCESS){
  printf("got the values !!!!")
}
fclose(f);
free(values);
grib_handle_delete(g);
```

Example – getting the date in GRIB 1

```
main(){
    FILE* f = fopen("sample.grib1","r");
    grib_handle* g = grib_new_from_file(NULL,f);
    long date = 0;
    grib_get_long(g,"date",&date);
    printf("The date is %ld", date);
    fclose(f);
    grib_handle_delete(g);
```



Example – getting the date in GRIB 2

```
main(){
    FILE* f = fopen("sample.grib2","r");
    grib_handle* g = grib_new_from_file(NULL,f);
    long date = 0;
    grib_get_long(g,"date",&date);
    printf("The date is %ld", date);
    fclose(f);
    grib_handle_delete(g);
```



Example – getting the mars class in GRIB

```
main(){
  FILE* f = fopen("sample.grib2","r");
  grib_handle* g = grib_new_from_file(NULL,f);
  char class[1000];
  grib_get_string(g,"mars.class",class,1000);
  printf("The class is %s", class);
  fclose(f);
  grib_handle_delete(g);
```



Example - Iterate gridded data

```
double lat;
double lon;
double val;
int i = 0;
grib_iterator* iter = NULL;
 iter = grib iterator new(g);
 if(iter)
 {
   while (grib iterator next(iter,&lat,&lon,&val))
     printf("lat %g,lon %g,val %g\n",lat,lon,val);
    grib iterator delete(iter);
 }
```



Example – Dumping a GRIB in ASCII

include <grib_api.h>

```
main(){
                          f = fopen("sample.grib","r");
     * ЭЛТЧ
     grib_handle* g = grib new from file(NULL,f);
    while(q){
      grib dump content(g,stdout);
      qrib handle delete(q);
      q = qrib new from file(NULL,f);
====> section GRTB
 0,0 constant grib1divider 1000
 0-4 ascii identifier GRIB
 4-7 section length totalLength = 91537
 7-8 unsigned editionNumber = 1
=====> section section1
    ----> label Grib Section 1
    8-11 section_length sectionLength = 52
    11-12 unsigned gribTablesVersionNo = 128
    12-13 codetable identificationOfOriginatingGeneratingCenter = 98 [ecmf - ECMWF]
    13-14 unsigned generatingProcessIdentificationNumber = 121
```

```
14-15 unsigned gridDefinition = 255
15-16 codeflag flag = 10000000 [(1=1) 0 Section 2 omited,(1=1) 1 Section 2 included]
```

```
16-17 codetable indicatorOfParameter = 130 [130 - T Temperature K -]
```

```
17-17 sprintf parameter 130.128
```

16 November 2005 – 10th workshop on Meteorological Operational Systems

Coding GRIB

- New GRIB from "sample"
 - Collection of user defined "prototype messages", without values
 - All samples stored on a single directory
 - grib_new_from_sample(NULL,"ModelLevel_T511");

- New GRIB from "dump"
 - Create a message from ASCII output of a "dump"
 - → Yet to be implemented....



Example usage – writing GRIB from template

```
grib_handle* g = grib_new_from_sample(NULL,"ModelLevel_T511");
unsigned char* message = NULL;
size_t size = 0;
grib_set_string(g,"param","2t");
grib_set_long (g,"step",240);
grib_set_long (g,"level",10);
grib_set_long (g,"date",20051116);
grib_set_long (g,"time",1545);
```

grib_set_double_array(g,"values", values,&values_length);

message = grib_get_message(g,&size);



Example usage – writing GRIB from GRIB

```
unsigned char* message = NULL;
size_t values_length = 0;
size_t size = 0;
size_t i = 0;
```

```
grib_get_size(g, "values", &values_length );
values = malloc(values_length*sizeof(double));
ret = grib_get_double_array(g, "values", values, values_length );
```

```
for(i = 0;i< values_length;i++)
values[i] = log(values[i]);</pre>
```

```
grib_set_double_array(g,"values", values,&values_length );
message = grib_get_message(g,&size);
fwrite(f,size,1,message);
```



GRIB Associated Tools - Experimental

Java

API using JNI

- C/C++ API
- Python API
- Perl API
- Quick Java viewer for the gribs : "gribview"



Command line interface : "gribshell"

16 November 2005 – 10th workshop on Meteorological Operational Systems



GRIB Conclusion / Issues

• Status :

- Part of the operational plot productions
- → Magics ++, MagML interpreter
- → Mars Client (Alpha)
- Interpolation (Alpha)
- → Official release candidate 1.0 for the end of this month.

Issues

- → Normalize key names between GRIB1 and GRIB2.
- → Normalize code tables between GRIB1 and GRIB2.
- → Normalize key meanings between GRIB1 and GRIB2.

